FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS. (THIRD SESSION.)

WEDNESDAY, January 4.

SENATE. Numerous petition, were presented from inties, and by Mr. Stewart, from Western pired, miners, asking protection against certain railroad corporations which are claiming their Mr. SHERMAN presented a communication hour. inclosing the opinion of the Attorney General in regard to unexpended balances,

Metalurgical Academy. Referred to the Com- the speaker. mittee on Education and Labor.

tors before the issuance of patents. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. By Mr. HOWE: Amending the bankrupt

act of March 2, 1867, so as to give priority in the distribution of the bankrupt's estate to public war; that the constituents of the rebel wages due to any operative, clerk, or house government were one of the parties, and that servants, to an amount not exceeding \$200. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Japan Steam Navigation Company. [The bill rule held good as to the rights of property. In answer to Mr. Davis' argument, that the

of fifty cents.

Mr. THURMAN suggested to Mr. Morrill that as his resolution had no title it would be all so-called exceptional claims upon general appropriate as well as candid for that gentle- principles, remarking that we had not reached man to designate it " a resolution for the purpose of raising revenue for the Republican

Mr. MORRILL declined to act upon the On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate

payable quarterly. Notice was given by Mr. MORTON that he imbursing the States for moneys advanced dur- journed. ing the rebellion; and similar notice for toprow, by Mr. SHERMAN, respecting bill

the United States.

joint committee on retrenchment from further morning hour. consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. Sprague directing an inquiry | that Philadelphia was, by its historical associa- | moved. into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague | tions, the most appropriate place for the celewith blockade runners in Texas during the late | bration. rebellion.

The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. THURMAN to be a supposed inadvertence in | ble of the bill-reciting the fact of the Declara- | condition of the Dominican Republic, made to | the reference, and the fact that an inquiry into | tion of Independence having been signed at the conduct of a Senator did not properly be- Philadelphia - and the enactment providing for tion of President Polk, and the report of Caplong to a joint committee representing the the holding of an international exhibition House, but was the exclusive province of a there. He was unable to perceive why Phila-

lution, together with a communication from the dependence were mainly cradled; or than Secretary of War on the subject, were referred Richmond, Virginia, from which State came

The Senate then briefly considered the bill to office-the question being upon an amendment offered by Mr. Williams to extend the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought the amendment might operate to prevent necessary promotions in the army and navy.

The change in the bill proposed by the subout the clause authorizing a member, in res- pose as an International Exposition. ponse to a request from the President, to give Mr. STEVENSON indicated Cincinnati as information in writing in regard to an applicant the place for holding a great International system, and the necessity for remedial legislation on the subject.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke of the necessity of securing the independence of the Executive in making his appointments, subject to the constitutional power of confirmation by the Senate. In this view he favored a more specific definition of the powers of the President. He debate it. regarded the bill as objectionable in so far as it prohibited the President, in his discretion, from obtaining any local information from Congressmen, Governors of States, and others competent to give it. As an entering wedge to civil service reform some such bill might be important, but a sufficient reform would not be secured until members of Congress relinquished the unconstitutional power they had of late assumed in controlling appointments. For one, he (Mr. Sherman) was willing to surrender what little of that power might have accrued

to him. Mr. MORTON regarded the bill as unconstitutional and based upon false principles. He was surprised that it was seriously pressed. and the country, and I hope it will not be with-It proposed to make it a penal offense for him held through the objection of any individual (Mr. Morton) or any Senator or Representative member. tive to recommend a man for office. Yet this was a right which belonged to every citizen of the United States. Further, such recommended of the resolution, because that would be the end of it. dation by a Congressman was to render him ineligible to office. This was unconstitutional in so far as it violated the constitutional provi- Indiana, (Mr. Orth.) sion specifying qualifications for office. Upon its very face the proposition was one degrading tion instructing the Judiciary Committee to to the Senate, for it proposed that members of make a thorough investigation into the politi-Congress themselves should say they were the cal condition of the State of Arkansas. only men in the country who could not be trusted to recommend officers. He knew in certain quarters it was believed that every man in Congress was corrupt, and this bill would to-day in regard to the San Domingo resolugive color to that belief. Senators complained of annoyance from office-seekers, but no one resolution on that subject was still on the of them wanted to retire from his seat on that | Speaker's table. account, but they were all anxious to return for a second, third, and even a fourth term. He Committee on Foreign Affairs. (Mr. Morton) would be glad to be relieved from importunities for office, but he knew that the in every form and at every stage. burdens of official station were as legitimate as its duties. He believed that the system of the committee to report on the San Domingo appointments by the advice of Congressmen matter after giving five days' notice. That making the recommendation and to the Presition, not to the Senate resolution. to secure good officers, while the President only form in which the question can be brought could rely for his security upon his political back.

Mr. NYE, by way of indicating the effect of the bill, suggested a case in which two menone an honest citizen, and the other a thiefwere applicants for the same office. He in-quired whether the Congressman who interposed to prevent the appointment of a thief, or the thief himself, would be put in the peni-

Trumbull) in arging the measure.

disposed of The discussion proceeding-

road corporations which are claiming their bill a special order; but Mr. CAMERON oblands by virtue of alleged Congressional grants. jee'ed, and it went over until the next morning denvired the table, and house consideration does not touch American composition of the premises conspisely as would be necessary to convict. A leading preximate course of our defeat is to merce, or the liabilities of the navy, which, as

mineral wealth of the United States, and incor- vent its occupation by the enemy. Various make restitution. porating the United States Mining-school and authorities were cited and commented upon by Mr. CARPENTER argued that a conflict on account of his color.

and in law the state of things existing in the of the Committee on Claims, he would South from 1861 to 1865 was that of open, for the bill.

dwelling house was not destroyd in actual Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing an inquiry having lasted five days, but it would not be Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers, Willey, by the Finance Committee as to the expediency | contended they were, therefore, continuous | and Wilson-28. of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each ap- conflicts during all hours embraced within that plication for an official position having a salary time. In the present instance there had been of notless than \$1,000, and the same upon each a temporary cessation of the battle, and it had signature thereto made to the President of the | not ended when the house was destroyed: United States, or made to be presented to any therefore, the destruction was an incident of of the Executive departments, and where the the battle. Moreover, this house could not, salary is in excess of \$1,000 an additional tax strictly speaking, have been taken for public

ise, because it was destroyed. In conclusion, he advocated the disposal of the point when we could afford to be generous.

crease of the issue of five per cent, bonds read from statistics to show that the estimates fact. from two hundred millions to five hundred of liability devolving upon the Government by millions, and making the interest on the same the assumption of certain classes of the claims referred to had been largely overstated.

Without disposing of the subject, the Senate, would on Monday next call up the bill for re- at 4.15, after a short executive session ad-

MOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

relative to mints, assay offices, and coinage of The bill reported by Mr. MORRELL, of mation upon San Domingo matters was adopted American independence by holding an inter- pute between Minister Washburn and the late the 17th of December, 1870, with the Comnational exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876 Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the came up as the first business in order in the

the consequential relation between the preamdelphia should be selected rather than Boston, The motion was agreed to, when the reso- where the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and Madison, the author of the originated. He regarded Philadelphia as a populous and bountiful suburb of New York, prohibition against soliciting appointments in and, therefore, had no jealousy toward it; but the case of members of Congress, to include he did not consider it the business of the all judicial, military, and naval officers of the Federal Government to legislate for a fair in Philadelphia or elsewhere—particularly as the American Institute proposed to hold an international exhibition in New York in 1876 withany aid from Congress.

stitute of the Judiciary Committee, to strike the United States Treasury for any such pur-

for office, would make the bill more absolute. Exhibition, but thought that as the purpose He then referred to the apparent public demand | was to commemorate a great event-the signfor civil service reform, the evils of the present ing of the Declaration of Independence-Philadelphia was the most appropriate place. Mr. MORRELL moved the previous question on the bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE hoped the previous question would not be seconded in the absence of Mr. Cleveland, who had given much attention to the subject, and who desired still further to

On a vote by tellers, it appeared that there was no quorum present. Mr. WOOD asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information as to San Domingo

Mr. LAWRENCE. Let the resolution go to report at any time.

Mr. WOOD. I hope the objection will be jection to the resolution on its merits. The

The SPEAKER. The consideration of the resolution is objected to by the gentleman from

Mr. ROGERS asked leave to offer a resolu-

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, objected. The SPEAKER called the attention of Mr. Banks to the terms of the notice given by him tion, and reminded him that the Senate joint Mr. BANKS asked to have it referred to the

Mr. WOOD. I object. I will object to it Mr. BANKS. The House gave consent to

was mutually advantageous to the member consent applies properly to the House resolu-

Mr. BANKS. We do not propose to present it in any other form than that, Mr. WOOD. The Senate resolution our table, and there I hope it will remain. Mr. FITCH gave notice of an amendment

subjected to the penalties of the proposed law. lion; Messrs. Thurman, Hamlin, Trumball,

est, and would press the bill daily until it was civil service, was made the special order for appears a strong likelihood that some one of We are besten, but not crushed. While those spirit, once ronsed, would be capable of any ing. I found myself in a handsomely furnished Monday next.

The bill then passed-yeas 28, navs 15.

In answer to Mr. Davis' argument, that this Maryland, Howe, McCreery, Nye, Pomeroy, one of them .- N. Y. Tribune. Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Ross, NAYS-Messrs. Carpenter, Chandler, Cor-

bett, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Howell, Jewett, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Williams, and Yates-15. Mr. WARNER, in favor, paired off with Mr. Edwards in the negative. At 3.30, after a brief executive session, the

Senate adjourned until Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a let-

Mr. HOWE, chairman of the Committee on ter from Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, stating that, Claims, replied to his colleague, (Mr. Car. having accepted the office of Envoy Extraordpenter,) claiming that Dr. Best's property had | inary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the been taken for public use, inasmuch as the United States to Great Britain, he resigns his Government was benefited by its destruction; seat as a Representative from the 3d Contook up and passed the bill amendatory of the the constitutional term public use meaning gressional district of Ohio, and requesting the funding act of last session, authorizing an in- such a use as resulted in public benefit. He Speaker to notify the Governor of Ohio of that

The SPEAKER announced that he appointed Mr. Orth, of Indiana, to fill the vacancy on the Committee of Ways and Means caused by the resignation of Mr. Schenck.

The House then proceeded to the considera-Pennsylvania, before the holidays, to provide | tion of the resolutions reported from the Com-Mr. SUMNER'S resolution calling for infor- for celebrating the hundredth anniversary of mittee on Foreign Affairs in relation to the dis-

> Government of Paraguay. Mr. O'NEILL advocated the bill, and argued | 1 o'clock, when the previous question is to be

> On motion of Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, the President was requested to furnish Mr. BROOKS, of New York, could not see copies of the report of John Hogan, United States Commissioner, on the resources and the State Department during the administra-

Mr. GARFIELD, by unanimous consent, Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of In- allowance of \$2,500 a year, for a private recorded in the "guard-book" of the Post, and amanuensis, rendered necessary on account of introduced by Mr. Trumbull to relieve Con- Constitution; or than Mechlenburgh, N. C., Mr. Schenck's partial disability of his right gressmen from importunities in appointments where the first Declaration of Ladependence hand, from wounds received in battle. Passed. The House then, at 4.15 o'clock, adjourned.

The New Senator from Michigan.

Senator from Michigan, in the place of Jacob Mr. SARGENT protested against burdening to that honor, and all those who are familiar planation—he has several times been reported, with his history know him to be a man of suof the Peninsula State.

from Mr. Lanman's "Red Book of Michigan" voked to an involuntary and very trivial breach the following particulars: He was born in Mack- of discipline? inaw, Michigan, June 1, 1827; was self educaand officiated as one of the vice presidents; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with leave Representative from Michigan to the Thirty-mination to stand by him. Cadet Smith has ninth Congress, serving on the Committees on doubtless needed-sympathy. Mr. ELDRIDGE. I object to its reference. Post Office and Post Roads, the Militia, and He, as has often been stated, is nearly white, Mr. ORTH. Then I object to the resolu- the War Debts of the Loyal States. He was a and his features have a Mongolian rather than Philadelphia in 1866; was re-elected to the troubles is firm. His standing in his class is withdrawn, for there can be no possible ob- Fortieth Congress, serving on the Committee midway in grade. Lieutenant Gardiner, the information called for is desired by the House Forty-first as well as the Forty-second Con- action in prosecution and defense the decision to mourn the loss of his mother, who was the chief instrument in training him for the high with dignity and ability .- Wash. Chronicle.

Success in Life.

The great evil upon which we have fallen in much of others that they have no time to devote | the young men who are now missing. making the recommendation and to the President, inasmuch as the former was held responsible by his constituents for the character of question was the resolution introduced by the lived within himself until he had amassed great lived within himself until he had amassed g wealth, and got through with its use and aggrandizement, bequeahed it to such purposes and under such restrictions as suited his fancy or his ambition, we are quite apt to lose sight of the thousands of tender hearts and great souls whose wonderful benevolence and fellow feeling have made it impossible that they should grow rich save in the blessings of those whom to the Senate joint resolution in reference to they have helped. Is it not time that a new lexicon was prepared, or the old ones amended,

Cadet Smith.

discharged soldiers and sallors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. ROSS: Making a grant of land to the State of Kansas, in alternate sections, in alternate sections, to the State of Kansas, in alternate sections and alternate respect for their rights. Laws enacted to secure the freedom and purity found, we believe, so far as it is applicable at the State of the Union commander, found, though I would gladly have in possession of the enemy, and the difficulty found, we believe, so far as it is applicable at the sense of the Union commander, found, though I would gladly have in possession of the enemy, and the difficulty found, we believe, so far as it is applicable at the sense of the Union commander, found, though I would gladly have in possession of the enemy, and the difficulty found, we believe, so far as it is applicable at the sense of the Union commander, found, though I would gladly have could be found who would be able to sustain the sense of the Union commander, found, though I would gladly have could be found who would be able to sustain the possession of the Union commander, found, though I would gladly have

By Mr. WILSON: Amending the army act demnify those who were its enemies. While mander to assist the range of the gunners in of his notoriety being considered, if he had wealth becomes well nigh omnipotent. of the last session in regard to soldiers' affi- it might seem hard to treat as a public enemy the Union fort, erected near it, in the battle sometimes become insolent and troublesome of the last session in regard to soldiers affidayits for acquiring homesteads. Referred to
Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on
Commerce, reported a bill to incorporate the
Commerce, reported a bill to incorporate the
Commerce of the last session in regard to soldiers affidayits for acquiring homesteads. Referred to
Committee on Public Lands.

When it was declared to the Linion fort, erected near it, in the battle there in 1864, at which time the owner was a sometimes become insolent and troublesome the little of the wholesome curbing of the playsurgeon in the Union fort, erected near it, in the battle there in 1864, at which time the owner was a sometimes become insolent and troublesome the little of the wholesome curbing of the playsurgeon in the Union fort, erected near it, in the battle there in 1864, at which time the owner was a sometimes become insolent and troublesome the least the South only by dividing the white vote.

Nine-tenths of the colored people will remain will could have prevented a war between the ground. We expect the surgeon in the Union fort, erected near it, in the battle there in 1864, at which time the owner was a little of the wholesome curbing of the playsurgeon in the Union fort, erected near it, in the battle there in 1864, at which time the owner was a little of the wholesome curbing of the playsurgeon in the Union fort, erected near it, in the battle there in 1864, at which time the owner was a little of the wholesome curbing of the playsurgeon in the Union fort, erected near it, in the battle among his fellows, and been made to feel a little of the wholesome curbing of the playsurgeon in the Union fort, erected near it, in the battle among his fellows, and been made to feel a little of the wholesome curbing of the playsurgeon in the Union fort, erected near it, in the battle among his fellows, and been made to feel a little of the wholesome curbing of the playsurgeon in the Union fort, erected near it, in the battle among his fellows low, Casserly, Davis, Flanagan, Hamilton of even though Cadet Smith should fail to become

West Point.

The Trial of the Colored Cadet-The Winter Examinations - Strange Disappearance of Three Cadets.

him is as follows :

CHARGE.-Conduct unbecoming a cadet and a gentleman.

baving been reported on the 13th of December, 1870, for inattention in ranks, and failing to Cadets, which contained false statements, in- of men whose names are above reproach. tended to deceive the commandant and cause

James W. Smith, in an official interview, on their support, they demand a generous confithe 17th of December, 1870, with the Com- dence. the resignation of Mr. Schenck.

[This appointment does not effect the chairmanship of the committee, which devolves on manship of the committee, which devolves on the previous report and his explanations, that another cadet had told him to "keep his d—d" will be permanently restored in most of the leaves appounced.

The 17th of December, 1870, with the Commandant of Cadets, did state, with reference to the previous report and his explanations, that class, as it easily can, Republican supremacy will be permanently restored in most of the leaves appounced. Senator Pinchback as obsequently appears to the universal will of our people be justify interpreted by the election of one of our own the previous report and his explanations, that will be permanently restored in most of the leaves appeared by the election of one of our own the previous report and his explanations, that observe the allegiance of this temperature.

The 17th of December, 1870, with the Commandant of Cadets, did state, with reference to the previous report and his explanations, that will be permanently restored in most of the leaves appeared by the election of one of our own the previous report and his explanations, that will be permanently restored in most of the leaves appeared by the election of one of our own the previous report and his explanations, that will be permanently restored in most of the leaves appeared by the election of one of our own the previous report and his explanations, that will be permanently restored in most of the leaves appeared by the election of one of our own the previous report and his explanations.

Specification Third: That the said Cadet helpless minority .- Georgia Republican. James W. Smith, in an official interview on mandant of Cadets, had stated that when in It was then agreed that the question should the ranks another cadet had made invidious be further discussed to morrow until half-past remarks about him to the person standing next to him, viz: "He (Cadet Smith) is talking to Mr. Anderson; if he were to talk or to speak to me I would knock him down!" which was wholly untrue, as no remark of that nature,

or anything like it, had been made Cadet Smith will rest his case with the Judge Advocate for defense, employing no counsel, The offenses for which he was "reported" were of an ordinary character, as is shown by the tain George B. McClellan, on the same subject, during the administration of President failed to keep his eyes turned in the right direction while in the ranks, 45 other cadets were similarly "reported" for offenses of about the same magnitude. These offenses against introduced a bill giving Mr. Schenck, the United States Minister to England, an additional good order and military discipline are all duly the page for Dec. 13 shows the following misdemeanors and many others to have been reported : " Gazing about in ranks ;" "Two buttons of coat unbuttoned in area of barracks ;" Shoes at foot of bed, and not dusted;"

"Using profane language;" "Chewing tobacco at cavalry drill;" "Odor of tobacco smoke in room;" "Wearing hat-band at back of the The nomination of Thomas W. Ferry, as head;" "Late at breakfast, thirty seconds." These reports are filed in almost all cases by M. Howard, is an event which must be particuthe cadets in charge of squads. The offenders larly gratifying to the people of that State. He are called upon for written explanations, which is the only native of the State who has attained are carefully examined. Cadet Smith's last exas well as some of those who are unquestionaperior business capacity, an able legislator, a bly among the best men-has brought him into true patriot, and high-toned gentlemen. His trouble from the raising of a question of veracompetitors were all men of ability, and the city between himself and sundry other cadets. fact that he outstripped them all, is an evidence " The colored cadet question " is in fact just of the decided hold he has upon the affections now narrowed down to these limits: "Did or did not one or more cadets wilfully so annoy With regard to his antecedents we gather Cadet Smith, while in ranks, that he was pro-

It is the province of the court to determine, ted, and bred to mercantile pursuits. In 1850 under oath, in regard to the question of he was elected to the Lower House of the State veracity, and there is a free expression, on the Legislature; to the State Senate in 1856; for part of all the officers concerned, of their deeight years he was an active member of the termination that the examination of the wit-Republican State Commmittee; was a Delegate nessess shall be thorough and searching. The at Large to the Chicago Convention of 1860, cadet, Mr. Anderson, whom Mr. Smith charges with annoying him, is in the same class with was appointed in 1863 the commissioner, for the latter, was appointed from Wisconsin, and Michigan, of the Soldier's National Cemetery is stated to have expressed, early in his course, at Gettysburg, and in 1864 he was elected a a decided sympathy for Smith, and a deter-

delegate to the Loyalists' Convention held in African cast. His deportment in his present on Naval Affairs, and was also re-elected to the Judge Advocate of the Court, upon whose gresses. His residence is Grand Haven. of the court is largely dependent, is an officer Hardly a week has elapsed since he was called of General McDowell's staff, a graduate of the position he has attained, and which he will fill with Cadet Smith in regard to his defense. The trial will undoubtedly be very brief.

The semi-annual examination of the cadets began on Tuesday and will continue during several days. The subject of whispered comment at the

these days of rapid fortunes and extravagant Academy, which, to the cadets, rises in interliving, will be appreciated if we ask ourselves est even above the Smith case, is the sudden what meaning is attached to the word success. and mysterious disappearance on Wednesday What are our young people taught as compass | night of Cadets Barnes, Baird, and Flickenger. ing true success in life? What class of men are There was a night affair of "running" the held up as the true type of manhood, and as guard, a reporting of the three men named worthy of emulation? When Mr. Greeley talks for the misdemeanor, and an absenting of themof "self-made men," who are the bright exam- selves from the institution under circumstances ples he holds up to view, and whom does he which caused it to be understood that they ask our young men to pattern after-the men would not only not return, but would be of ideas, of moral power, of strong virtues, or promptly dropped from the rolls. The officers English and American Influence of great wealth? What is meant by success in of the Post were yesterday disinclined to give life when the instances most cited in this con- information upon the subject. It was rumored nection are Astor, Girard, Stewart, and Van- that, in a fit of virtuous indignation, a large derbilt? Whoever speaks of men like Elihu informal meeting of cadets had been held, and Burritt and that class of pure philanthropists | that for some infringement of the cadet code, and scholars, who are constantly thinking so a penalty of banishment had been imposed upon

> husband and father; but what mathematician can estimate the untold amount of unhappiness, sorrow, distress, wretchedness, woe, misery, and disaster that has been distributed to all parts of the land by that "oldest liquor house ?"

The Election

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was much in earn- from importantly and looking to reform in is to be tried upon the charge to-day. There Georgia teaches a number of important lessons. ist would not scruple to admit that our national indicated both culture and refinement. Enterthe eadets lied in connection with the affair who have labored by night and day for the ac- efforts or sacrifices. One advantage, it must be parlor, with a cheerful fire glowing in the grate, Upon the expiration of the morning hour which led to the trial. We have not yet so far complishment of a different result may feel sad-Mr. DAVIS demanded the regular order— the Senate resumed the consideration of the lost faith in human nature as to believe that dened at the fruitlessness of their efforts, they are a long way off. It is a "far cry" to Wash- the mantel-piece hung a handsomely framed dividuals for the removal of political disabili- the morning hour having in the meantime ex- claim for indemnity of J. Mitton Best, of Ken- Cadet Smith is to be degraded from his posi- do not propose to g ve way to despair or de- ington, and the Prussians observed as much to portrait of President Lincoln, on one side of

nour.

The Senate proceeded with the regular order

The Senate proceeded with the regular order order order

The Senate proceeded with the regular order The Senate proceeded with the regular order of business, (the bill for the relief of J. Milbus were introduced as follows:

By Mr. HARLAN: To enable honorably

The Senate proceeded with the regular order of the Attorney General of the Union either for national clause of business, (the bill for the relief of J. Milbus were kept from the polls by threats and violational clause of the Command of the Union either for national clause of business, (the bill for the relief of J. Milbus were kept from the polls by threats and violational clause of business, (the bill for the relief of J. Milbus were kept from the polls by threats and violational clause of business, (the bill for the relief of J. Milbus were kept from the polls by threats and violational clause of business, (the bill for the relief of J. Milbus were kept from the polls by threats and violational clause of business, (the bill for the relief of J. Milbus were kept from the polls by threats and violational clause of business, (the bill for the relief of J. Milbus were kept from the polls by threats and violational clause of business, (the bill for the relief of J. Milbus were kept from the polls by threats and violational clause of business, (the bill for the relief of J. Milbus were kept from the polls by threats and violational clause of private property be awaited with interest; and it will defense or the enforcement of any foreign transcent of a dignified colored woman, who are cut short by the entorney of the command of the Union either for national clause of private property be awaited with interest; and it will certainly be awaited with the command of the Union either for national clause of private property be awaited with interest; and it will certainly be awaited with the command of the Union either for national clause of private prope discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows the destruction of the dwelling-house of the that this house was at times during the battle and unofficial review. Probably few boys compel a refuctant respect for their rights, explanation we are seeking, and it will be transacted, and, though I would gladly have

By Mr. COLE: For the relief of distillers of brandy from grape. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also, for encouraging the development of the Also, for encouraging the development of the Also, for encouraging the development of the Cole of even from those known to revile him privately For generations the laws of the Southern tions there is a certain force; but we must be speaker.

CARPENTER, arguing to show the cessive days was, as a matter of record, a continuous contract the classes at the Academy have been apparent in the classes at the Academy have been apparent a penal offence to teach a slave to read. What than real. We do not believe that what is By Mr. SPENCER: To pay for quartermaster's and commissary's supplies taken for master's and commissary's supplies taken for which should obtain in passing upon claims for the house being within this period was a part may be assumed to sympathize in general with and the cessive days was, as a matter of record, a continuous distinction between justice and generosity tianous battle; consequently the domolition of which should obtain in passing upon claims for the house being within this period was a part may be assumed to sympathize in general with and commissary's supplies taken for which should obtain in passing upon claims for the house being within this period was a part may be assumed to sympathize in general with and commissary's supplies taken for which should obtain in passing upon claims for the house being within this period was a part may be assumed to sympathize in general with an end in decidence to teach a slave to read. What is the cessive days was, as a matter of record, a continuous continuou master's and commissary's supplies taken for the United States army from the United States are the tendency to break down all barriers in the tendency t led their armies into an enemy's country. He Mr. THURMAN said that upon this repre- the discipline at the Academy is harassing in ties. The rapid advance of the freedmen has sudden or quick in quarrel they know very entitled German Emperor. This passed the argued from authorities to show that in fact sentation, which was also that of the report some respects, it is also largely protective of astonished not only their former masters, but well, but they know, also, that we can fight if vote juniors; and the severity of discipline has the world. Comparatively, however, they are we choose; that our power is truly formidable, It appropriates \$25,000 to pay for the dwel- advanced to the middle of his class, or that he houses, factories, railroads, and banks of the may presume, no doubt, on our love of peace; the United States Government, as party bel- ling of J. Milton Best, of Paducah, Ky., which retains excellent health and spirits; and it South belong to the whites. If wealth is but at the bottom they take a juster measure ligerent, could not be held responsible to in- was destroyed by order of the Union com- would not be surprising, all the circumstances, a monopoly of our temper and resources than might be The Republican party, then, can succeed at own candid comments. When it was declared

numerical, mental, and moral support of a re- of opinion which it implied was far nearer the deep pain for the loss of her brave children has spectable portion of the whites they must for truth than that which has been since reprea long time continue powerless at the polls. And this element so greatly needed is ready

under certain conditions to join us. Fully one-third of the Southern whites have no genuine sympathy with the Democracy. As Whigs, Jackson-Unionists, and Douglass-Democrats our last issue, with the declaration that we they held in utter detestation the revolutionary The general court-martial appointed to try schemes of the secessionists, predicting from this State are entitled to personal—race conscientiously believed the colored voters in Cadet J. W. Smith, and others, convened yes- their adoption the cumulative disasters which representation in the National Legistature. terday and disposed of several cases of minor actually ensued. When the war came they That is, of the seven Congressmen sent by importance, but postponed the case of the took a hand and did their part. With the Louisiana to represent her people in the councolored cadet until to-day. The charge against supremacy of the Union restored, they again cil of the country, the colored men, who comfelt their place was in the Union.

A large number of these men possess in-Specification First: In this, that he, Cadet Their virtues will everywhere command re-James W. Smith, U. S. Military Academy, spect for themselves and protection for their dealt with, would unhesitatingly and overfriends.

Of course their first desire is for good govkeep head and eyes in proper direction while ernment-a government economically, honestly the guard was being dressed, submitted a and justly administered. The party to secure written explanation to the Commandant of their suffrages must put itself under the lead They next claim from the Administration have no desire to linger and broad over our

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, who stood another cadet had told him to "keep his d-d will be permanently restored in most of the ble, we amounced Senator Pinchback as toes out of the way," which statement was Southern States. Otherwise our numbers will claimed, and admitted, to be the most fitting This address was educated by 101 to 6 rapidly diminish till we sink into an utterly

The Next U. S. Senate.

The Re-Elected Members and Candidates entire race in Louisiana. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Washington under date of Dec. 27th, gives the following admirable analysis of

the Senate after the 4th of March : On the 4th of March next, at the close of the Forty-first Congress, the terms of service of ing adherence to principle; uncompromisingly Twenty-four Senaters will expire, namely. Abbott of North Carolina, Anthony of Rhode | period when he might have repudiated his iden-Island, Cattell of New Jersey, Cragin of New Hampshire, Fowler of Tennessee, Hamilton of graceful and humiliating policy of the time, Texas, Harris of Louisiana, Howard of Michigan, Howell of Iowa, Johnson of Virginia, Morrill of Maine, McDonald of Arkansas, Mc-Creery of Kentucky, Revels of Mississippi, Roberston of South Carolina, Ross of Kansas. Saulsbury of Delaware, Thayer of Nebraska, Warner of Alabama, Windom of Minnesota, Wilson of Massachusetts, Willey of West Vir- quent, bold, and unflinching advocacy of the ginia, Williams of Oregon, and Yates of rights of his soldiers and of himself, during the Illinois. Of these, Messrs Anthony, Cragin, Robertson, and Hamilton have been re-elected, and the following named new men have been elected from the States named: Alcorn of much in those times, and laid the foundation Mississippi, Cooper of Tennessee, Goldthwaite of that popularity which has since increasingly of Alabama, Kelley of Oregon, Stevenson of and deservedly attended him. Kentucky, Wright of Iowa, and Vance of In 1865 we find him still bent on the task of North Carolina. Two of these, Stevenson and improving the condition of his people, actively Vance, are doubtful of admission, on account and heroically participating in organizing and of their record in the war. The States vet to uniting the scattered men of Alabama, and elect are Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Nebraska, Virginia, and West Virginia. his peculiarity of temperament always led him, There is also a Senator to be elected from Mis- we find him organizing the Fourth Ward Resouri, owing to a vacancy occasioned by the publican Club of this city. The "bloody resignation of Senator Drake. The candidates fourth," as was her unenviable title in those in Arkansas are McDonald, the incumbent, and days of confusion, scattered elements, and com-Gov. Clayton, with the chances in favor of the parative ignorance of political life and warfare. former. The candidates in Delaware are yet Then, as the work of reconstruction eropped

Keoner, and Joseph Medill, and the result is ord, the recollection of which is yet fresh in the in grave doubt. The prominent candidates in memories of all. Kansas are Ross, the incumbent, Representa- Passing over various minor, but not unimtive Clarke, Gov. Carney, and Stephen Colwell, the contest being mainly between the in which he fully sustained the record he had two first named. In Louisiana, Harris, the incumbent, Lieut. Gov. Dunn (colored), ex-Gov. ing the sessions of 1868, '69, and '70, and we challenge the most scrupulous investigation planned the first battle of the Italian campaign ing the best chance. In Maine the principal into his entire career there. His course, "first, candidates are Morrill, the incumbent, and last, and all the time," has been distinguished Gov. Chamberlin, with the probabilities in fa. | by a consistency and an adherence to principle vor of the former. In Michigan there are How- which is admirable. Ardent, bold, and selfard, the incumbent, Representative and ex- reliant, he has been enabled to secure for him-Gov. Blair, and ex-Congressman Wm. H. How- self consideration and deference. Uncomproard. In Minnesota indications point to the mising in the defence of a principle, he has freelection of Windom, the incumbent, although | quently attacked where policy would have dicex-Senator Wilkinson and Mr. Driscott are tated otherwise. Active and industrious, candidates. In New Jersey it seems to be ac. and endowed with a prompt appreciation knowledged that ex-Senator Frelinghuysen will of the situation, he has been enabled to be chosen, although there are other strong seize, as by intuition, on the most salient candidates. Mr. Cattell declines a re-election, points in discussion and debate, and thus he and Secretary Robeson says he will not con- has become a ready and effective speaker. Ensent to run. In Nebraska the principal candi- lightened and liberal, he has been found fredates are Thayer, the incumbent, Gov. Baker, quently speaking in advance of most of his and Representative Taffee, and it is believed people; as, for instance, when he incurred hot here that the first named is certain of re-elec- displeasure for his universal amnesty ideas two tion. In Virginia the result is in doubt, and | years ago. And to-day, his policy is justified the candidates are not yet declared, although by the advances of the great bulk of the Reit is understood that Gov. Walker will run, and publican party in this direction. Possessing also Johnson, the incumbent. West Virginia these elements, elements which have made him is also in doubt, the prominent candidate be- what he is, enjoying the proud elevation to cal to the third Napoleon, and this is a capital ing Chas. J. Faulkner. The contest in Mis- which he is now so justly raised, there can be M-Moltke. souri for the vacancy will be hotly contested, no doubt that he would continue to reflect the struggle being mainly, as here understood, honor upon us, and on his State, by being sent between Frank P. Blair, jr., and ex-Representa- to represent Louisiana in the United States tive John F. Phelps. This list of candidates Senate. is prepared from the best information to be gathered here at this time.

in the World.

The London Times of Dec. 22, after commenting on the smallness of the American army and navy, and contrasting them with the British, direction in which we were led; we ask now, observes : "The Americans, though pursuing for once, return the compliment, and let our a policy of economy and disarmament far more plea be not in vain.—Louisianian. unhesitatingly than we have done, contrive, nevertheless, to command as much respect as if self-Respecting Labor-A Lady member of the oldest liquor house in America." What an epitaph! He may have been have lost our title to the consideration of the a rich man, and a perfect gentleman, a kind world. It is worth while inquiring how such facts, if facts they are, can be accounted for or of experiences on her lecturing tour, says in explained.

The first and most obvious reflection is that a nation of forty millions of people, rich, industrious, energetic, and intrepid, must comprise resources which no enemy could venture to de-

He doubted the sincerity of its author (Mr. Howe, and Willey.

Trumbull) in arging the measure.

The colored cadet is accused of lying, and The late defeat of the Republican party in inexhaustible; and the most invercente alarmine was the reply in a voice which proced.

Mr. TRUMBULL endeavored to make the bill a special order; but Mr. CAMERON obbill a special order; but Mr. CAMERON obbeauty are remediable. consideration does not touch American com- other a full-length photograph of Frederick

the State of Kansas, in alternate sections, to
the State of Kansas, in alternate sections, to
the State of Kansas, in alternate sections, to
the Government to the claimant upon general incrusted with conceit and affectation, and assumes an air of indifference to public opinion

They lack the experience necesthough they do not desire war, they would not they do not that State. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Public Lands.

By Mr. COLE: For the relief of distillers

By Mr. COLE: For the relief of distillers

Principles of international law. He quoted from the case to show that when the house was destroyed the battle was not in the constitute of the case to show that when the house was destroyed the battle was not in the constitute of indifference to public opinion be slow to accept a challenge. We, on the case to show that when the house was destroyed the battle was not in the constitute of indifference to public opinion be slow to accept a challenge. We, on the constitute of the press is heard no less distinctly there of th States were contrived with the view of keeping | now say that, in our opinion, the contrast it-

been, in reality, Smith's safeguard. It is not still illiterate and poor. As yet their accumuand that when we begin a war we are not in third time, and passed by an overwhelming so surprising, therefore, that he is found to be lations, of all kinds, are small. The lands, a hurry to leave off. To a certain extent they majority, 188 members voting for and 6 against it. " Most noble and powerful King! inferred from their occasional sneers and our

sented for our warning. The United States Senatorship.

pose by far the large majority of the voters in the Republican party, are entitled, by every tegrity, character, intelligence and wealth. honest consideration, to that choice as they whelmingly make. There is no question that, had such a latitude been allowed our people, the complexion of the Congressional delegation would have been different from what it is, and we say this in no derogation of that delegation. But it was otherwise, and we amnesty and recognition. While they would misfortunes in useless, enervating repinings. the erasure of the report.

Specification Second: That the said Cadet scorn to barter principles or put a price upon There is one vacancy left, and that an important one, and we are anxiously solicitous that

We concluded our article on this subject in

colored man in the State for this honorable and responsible position; and we are satisfied that in the announcement we but echo a name,

thorough endorsation of four-fifths of our Mr. Pinchback possesses claims, advantages, and qualifications to this prominent distinction which no other colored man can urge. Commencing his representative career as an officer in the army of his imperiled country. he early distinguished himself for an unsweryhe cleaved to the doctrine of equality at

tity with his race, or, by truckling to the dissecured for himself a then prominent and lucrative rank. But, disdaining to compromise a principle, and preferring to sacrifice a pay ing office, he choose, like Moses, to "suffer afiliction with his people," rather than obtain personal advancement at that price. The war office to-day contains the record of his fretrying years of 1862, '63, '64, periods when such advocacy was at once hazardous, but invaluable. He, it is well known, accomplished

here his efforts were eminently successful. Passing over less important struggles, in which in doubt. In Illinois there are Logan, Gov. up, and he was sent to the Constitutional Con-

Oglesby, Ingersoll, Gen. Palmer, Lieut. Gov. vention, he established, at once, a brilliant rec-

Then we ask, in all fairness, that we be aided in the election of our choice, by those gentlemen of the other race, to whom our people have always deferred, and in whose advancement and honor they have consistently voted and acted. We appeal to every true Republican legislator for this recognition of our deserts. Hitherto we have vielded our most cordial support and our united suffrages in the

Washerwoman.

the Woman's Journal:

Apropos of cleanliness, another incident of my visit to Cincinnati recurs to me. Having occasion to employ a laundress, I was directed or the thief himself, would be put in the penitentiary?

Mr. MORTON replied by repeating the case
just cited as a practical illustration of the bill, adding that by the bill
not only the member who advised the President against the felon would be liable to
mand imprisonment, but the President himself,
for he followed the advise man, would be made a criminal and

San Domingo, extending its application to
cuba.

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The House then, at 1.30, adjourned.

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The wind the strict limits of
resources which no ensure only dent sure in 1852 they had hundreds of the true meaning of
success.—Home Magazine.

The vice PRESIDENT announced as the
square of the wheel, and asked why the boat stopped.

The vice PRESIDENT announced as the
square of the true meaning of
set and number a little removed from
cuba.

The House then, at 1.30, adjourned.

T to a street and number a little removed from

is true; but we, also, are a people of thirty "Is there any one here who takes in washing ?"

My observations were cut short by the en-

The Sycophancy of Royalty.

Text of the Address to King William by the Prussian Parliament. The North German Correspondent contains

first and second reading without debate. In an evening sitting, the bill was read for the The following address, on which all parties were agreed, was then proposed:

"Our most gracious Lord and Master! "At the call of your Majesty the people have gathered around their leader, and on foreign soil they are defending with heroism their country, which was insolently attacked. The war has demanded immense sacrifices, but the not shaken the firm resolution of the nation not to sheathe the sword until peace is better secured by a stronger frontier against the repeated attacks of jealous neighbors.

"Thanks to the victories to which your Majesty has led the armies of Germany, in a firm alliance the nation awaits a lasting union. " In union with the Princes of Germany, the Reichstag of the North German Confederation approaches your Majesty with the petition that you will be graciously pleased to sanction the work of union by accepting the Imperial Crown.

"The German Crown on the head of your Majesty will open up to the re-established empire of the Germans a period of power, peace, prosperity, and liberty insured by the proection of law.

"The country thanks her generals and her famous army, at whose head your Majesty at present remains on the field of victory. The nation will never forget the self-devotion and the great deeds of her sons! May the time con come when the glorious Emperor is enabled to give peace to the people. Allied Germany has proved herself powerful and victorious in war under her most noble commander-in-chief; united Germany will be powerful and peaceful under the rule of her "Your Royal Majesty's most faithful and

This address was adopted by 191 to 6 votes. and a delegation of thirty members was selected by lot to present it to the King at Versailles. Mr. Delbruck, the Minister of State, then and but indicate a character, that receives the closed the Reichstag, which retired with three

> -Napoleon-The Letter M.

cheers for the King.

A Letter Big with the Success of Wars and the Fate of Empires. Some genius, with a taste for the curious in facts and the supernatural in speculation, has made the following discoveries of the wonder-

ful powers of the letter M: Marcef was the first to recognize the genius of Napoleon I., at the military college. Marengo was the first great battle won by General Bonaparte, and Melas made room for him in Italy. Mortier was one of his best generals; Moreau betrayed him, and Murat was the first martyr to his cause. Marie Louise shared his highest fortunes; Moscow was the abyss of ruin into which he fell. Six marshals, Massena, Mortier, Marmont, MacDonald, Murat, Moncey, and twenty-six generals of division under Napoleon I., had the letter M for their in-

Murat, Duke of Bassano, was the most trusted counsellor. His first battle was that of Montenotte, his last Mont St. Jean, as the French term Waterloo. He won the battles of Milesmo, Mondavi, Montmirail and Monterau, then came the storming of Montmartre. Milan was the first enemy's capital, and Moscow the last, into which he marched victorious. He lost Egypt through Menou, and employed Miollis to take Pius VII. prisoner. Mellet conspired against him; Murat was the first to desert him, then Marmont. Three of his ministers were Maret, Montailvet, and Malliou; his first chamberlain was Montesquieu. His last halting place was Malmaison. He surrendered to Captain Maitland, of the Beilerophen, and his companions in St. Helena were

Montholon and his valet Marchland. If we turn to the career of his nephew, Napoleon III., we find the same letter no less prominent, and it is said that the captive of Wilhelmshohe attaches even greater importance to the mystic influence than did his uncle. great friend was Morny. The taking of Mala-koff and the mamelon-vert were the exploits of at Marengo, although it was not fought until after the engagement of Montobello, at Magenta. MacMahon, for his important services in this battle, was named the Duke of Magenta, as Pelisier had for a similar merit received the title of Duke of Malakoff. Napoleon III. then made the entry into Milan, and drove the Austrians out of Marignano.

After the fearful battle on the Mineio of Solferino, he turned back before the walls of Mantua. Thus up to 1859, since when the letter M would seem to have been oxinous of evil. Passing over Mexico and Maximilian, we see how vain has been his hopes, founded on three M's of the present war-Marshal MacMahon. Count Montauban, and the Mitralleuse. Mayence was to have been the base of further operations of the French army, but pushed back first to the Moselle, its doom was sealed on the Meuse, at Sedan. Lastly, we have to notice the fall of Metz; and all these later disasters are owing to another M, which is inimi-

Secretary Robeson's Tribute to Grant.

In the course of his remarks at the New England dinner in New York, Thursday evening, in response to the toast, "The President of the United States," Secretary Robeson said : What manner of men these are, who, born of Puritan stock, and inheriting the energies and capacities of Puritan character, are developed in the free air and under the boundless horizon of the prairies and amid the activity and vitality of frontier and pioneer life, we know, and the world is beginning to realize. They make a new and mighty element of power, which challenges the attention of the world, and will command its respect. The President is one of the class of men thus produced. Thoughtful, yet reticent; quiet, yet energetic; astute, yet di-Mrs. Celia Burleigh, writing from Cincinnati rect; calm, yet vigorous-these are characteristics drawn from the "land of steady habits." Of large views, yet with clear conceptions; of liberal ideas, yet with fixed principles; of high aspirations, yet with concentrated purposes these are qualities developed on border and amid the struggle of more elemental forces. Add to them habits of thought and action bred within the strict limits of an exact profession, yet recognizing with profound conviction the great principles of equity and justice, a heart open as day to every manly sympathy, a steadfastness which does not yield and a faith that never falters, a simplicity which tells of honor, and a courage which is born of freedom, and you have the character, "full-orbed," of soldier,